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## THE PRO-SLAVERY REVOLUTION.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Border State Committee Caucus.

WHAT THEY AGREE UPON

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

No More Compromises.

Facts and Rumors at the Capital. SEIZURE OF SOUTHERN FORTS.

DISTRESS AND DISEASE IN CHARLESTON.

Gov. Andrew on the Crisis.

Gov. Washburn on National Affairs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1861.

The Committee of the Border States, including Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and North Carolina, from the South, and New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c., from the North, to-day agreed upon propositions for an adjustment of pending difficulties, by amending the Constitution, as follows:

1. Recommending a repeal of all the Personal Lib

erty bills.

2. That the Fugitive Slave law be amended for the preventing of kidnapping, and so as to provide for the equalization of the Commissioners' fee, &c.

3. That the Constitution be so amended as to provide the constitution of the consti

hibit any interference with Slavery in any of the States where it now exists.

4. That Congress shall not abolish Slavery in the Southern dockyards, arsenals, &c., nor in the District of Colombia without the consent of Maryland and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without

5. That Congress shall not in erfere with the inter

State slave-trade.

6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave-trade.
7. That the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be rur

7. That the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that is all nost of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall be reafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting, or in any manner interfering with African Slavery; and that when any Territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted, with or without Slavery, as its Constitution may determine.

It is known that these propositions would have been acceptable to Senator Toombs a fortnight ago, and they will now, unless the secession race in his State has outstripped all sense of moderation and conciliation.

Ar. Cristenden called upon the President to Laty, and more as a most had been done. The President,

moran- ...m what had been done. The President, may, perhaps, commend it, or refer to it, in his special message on Monday next, transmitting the correspondence between himself and the South Carolina Commissioners.

The city is more quiet and composed to-night, the re-ported compromise to be offered by the border States having already had a miraculous effect in easing the

ported compromise to be offered by the border States having already had a miraculous effect in easing the public mind.

The compromise proposed by the Committee of Border States is not accepted by the South. The South will not consent to leaving the Territories south of 36° 30° to be free or slave as the people may elect, believing that, by leaving the question open, the scenes of Kansas will be revived, and the country overrun by Anti-Slavery people, through the agency of the Northern emigrant aid societies. They demand the unequivocal recognition by the North that Slavery shall exist in territory south of the proposed line, until it shall be divided into States, when, in their sovereign capacity as States, they may alter or confirm their status in regard to Slavery. In other words, all territory North shall be considered free, and all South slave, unless the people shall choose to change the condition after their Government shall be clothed with State authority. Nothing else will be accepted by the South; and, as false impressions may be formed from the favor in which the proposition of the Border Committee are received in some quarters, it is proper that this explanation should go before the country as soon as possible.

The Republican members of the House caucused in the Post-Office Committee room again to-day upon the present state of affairs, Speaker Pennington in the chair. There was a full attendance.

The unfinished business of yesterday was resumed, being the report of Mr. Hale of Pennsylvanis, from the Sub-Committee of the border States, who said that be believed the members of his Committee representing the border Slave States would agree to his proposition, that all the territory of the United States north of 36° 30' should be free, and all south of that line to remain as it is, with liberty to the people to organize into States whenever they please, with or without Slavery. He was of opinion that it might be better for the North to take this proposition than to precipitate the country limit war.

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Mr. Howard of Michigan said he objected to any compromise, because he believed it to be an acknowledgment of an error, which he would not concede. He defended the motives of the Republicans in the Committee of Thirty-three, and expressed the opinion that they had done nothing that could be interpreted as a surrender of their principles. Those who understand Mr. Adams's position do not believe this.

Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois, speaking of the malcontents of the Slave States, and the proposed compromise of dividing the territory between Freedom and Slavery to the Pacific, said, "There never was a more causeless revolt since Lucifer led his cohorts of apostate angels against the throne of God; but I never heard that the Almighty proposed to compromise the matter by allowing the rebels to kindle the fires of hell south of the celestial meridian of thirty-six thirty."

This outburst of the eccentric member from Illinois created a deal of sensation and some movement.

Mr. Sherman stated that, as a member of the Border Sub-Committee from the Border States, he could neither vote for the proposition proposed by Mr. Hale, nor that proposed by Mr. Crittsnden, to restore the Missouri line and extend it to the Pacific. He was also opposed to the compromise to prevent the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. While he did not wish to abolish it now, he was opposed to yielding up the right of Congress to do so at any future period.

Slavery in the District of Columbia. While he did not wish to abolish it now, he was opposed to yielding up the right of Congress to do so at any future period.

Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania expressed himself decidedly opposed to all compromises. He asked what better platform the North or the South could have to stand upon than the Union, the Constitution and the laws! The Republican party has chosen a President in accordance with the forms of the Constitution, and is entitled to fair play. If his administration of the Government is reasted by those opposed to Mr. Eincoln, the crime will be theirs. When the Republicans took their position before the election, they knew they would have to meet this state of things, and now they should not put the burden upon posterity.

Messra, Hickman and Stevens of Pennsylvania, and Case of Indiana, opposed all compromises in speeches conched in unnistiakable language.

Mr. Pettit of Indiana from the Sub-Committee of border States, said he had opposed all the propositions in that Committee except the one proposed by Mr. Hals, upon which he did not vote. He defended the border States for their efforts to arrange matters.

Mr. Beal of New-York, inquired why his State was not consulted?

Me. Bettit realied that New York was not upon the

States for their efforts to arrange matters.

Mr. Beal of New-York, inquired why his State was not consulted?

Mr. Pettit replied that New-York was not upon the in mediate border of the Slave States.

Some one then asked why Arkansas and North Carolina were invited to join the Sub-Committee?

Mr. Stanton of Ohio, and Mr. Nixon of New-Jersey, expressed themselves in favor of some compromise.

The caucus unanimously agreed to press the business of the country in the House.

Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, moved that no vote be taken on any of the propositions, and that he caucus adjourn some die, which was carried.

The caucus was fully attended, and was harmonious at the close against all compromise.

The Committee of Thirty-three had a meeting to-day, but arrived at no conclusion.

Mr. Hamilton of Texas, offered a proposition, submitting the whole subject now agitating the country to a convention of the people. It is as follows:

Resolved, That this Committee do recommending to the several states general convention in this city, on a day to be fixed by delegates chosen directly and the proposition of the linited States as you necessary to protect the interest and pressive in Government of the country, and that an appropriation is made a class the expenses of arch convention.

Mr. Hamilton acpayed of the country, and that an appropriation is made accessary and that, if such a convention could be called, he would transfer the whole subject into the hands of a new class of men, who could approach the subject un aranged by the numerous complications and commitments which surround the men who are now endeavoring to settle it. He proposed that the Convention should examine calmly and deliberately the whole question, and then propose such samendments to the Constitution as the wisdom of the body might deem taccessary, and that Congress should been meet, and in a constitution as the wisdom of the body might deem taccessary, and that Congress should been meet, and in a constitution as the wisdom of the body might deem tacce

commending such amendments to the Legislatures of

XXXVIve CONGRESSS

commending such amendmente to the Legi-laturee of the several States for their action.

The President will transmit a message to Congress on Monday, covering the correspondence, &c., reliting to passing events.

The report that the steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn had proceeded to Fort Monroe to take on board the United States troops, turns out to be without foundation. There is no doubt that the Communder of the Brooklyn has been ordered to hold her in readiness; beyond this there has been no order. The same order has been made in reference to other vessels.

The Postmaster-General having addressed a letter to Col. Huger, Postmaster at Charleston, propounding certain questions to him in regard to postal arrangements in that State, and whether the revenues were to be accounted for to the Post-Office Department, to-day received a reply from Col. Huger, in which he states that he considers himself responsible for the revenues of his office, which will be accounted for to the United States as heretofore. He considers the ordinance of the Convention authorizes him to act thus. It appears that Col. Huger did not act in this matter until he had conferred with the present Government of South Carolina. After all, they are willing to continue their postal arrangements, and submit to the exactions of our Government.

We have reports from Charleston by travelers which

We have reports from Charleston by travelers which indicate the existence of much distress there, troops who have volunteered and presented themsel for service are camped in unhealthy locations, and consequence of rain, swampe, and miasma, are suffer ing from disease. No vessels loading, no business de ing, women weeping, and men overcome by sickness and the city in the hands of a meb, is the bulletin trav

clers present of the condition of things at the present time in Charleston.

The Senate did not go into Executive Session to day, and it is said the attempt will be made to stave off the confirmation of the new Collector of Charles

n. The War Department have received news confirming

be capture of the forts in Alabams.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day ordered a con-The Secretary of the Navy to-day ordered a company of United States marines, under the command of Major Terrett of hat corps, from the barracks at this place, and took passage in the steumer Philadelphia from the Navy Yard this afternoon for Fort Washington, to form a garrison. The fort is about nine miles from this place, and directly opposite Mount Varnon.

Some cariosity exists here to know how and where the telegraphic orders of Gen. Scott to the commanding officer of Fort Leavenworth leaked out on the way hence to their destination. It is said the leakage occurred either in the Cincinnati or St. Louis offices, and the matter is being thoroughly investigated by the

hence to their destination. It is said the leakage occurred either in the Cincinnati or St. Louis offices, and
the matter is being thoroughly investigated by the
managers of the telegraph in these piaces.

From additional information, derived from the most
reliable sources, your correspondent is authorized to
State that the feeling in Virginia is increasing to an
alarming degree, justifying the action of South Carolina, and the attempts of the President to coerce South
Carolina will be met in Virginia with stern resistance.
Many members of the Legislature of that State have
recently been in Washington, and the predominant
sentiment among them has been against coercion.
From the best information we are informed that the
Legislature will, in solemn form, without discussion,
order the assembling of a State Convention. Accompanying this act will be passed a joint resolution denying the right of coercion against a Southern State, and
the pledge will be given by the legislative body of the
State that any such attempt will be resisted at all points
and to the last extremity.

Senator Toombs received dispatches to-day stating
that any ward of one hundred counties had been heard

that up ward of one hundred counties had been heard from in Georgin, and that two-thirds of the Convention

The following is an extract from a letter to a ber of Congress from Louisiana from an influential

source:

"I have never seen such a crisis. The cause of immediate a cresion is gaining ground every day, and I have no doubt present the secession party will be triumphant in the State. We all agree on dissolution or separation, but we disagree on model and the second of the second

Agy age for \$9,000, on twelve months' time."

Cel. Burnett, representative from the Lst Congressional District of Kentucky, has just returned from a visit home. He has addressed the people on several occasions, favoring Mr. Crittenden's amendment. At Paducah, he spoke to that point, and the issue was taken with him by Judge Campbell, a gentleman of great standing and influence in Kentucky. The secession influence in that State Col. Burnett represents to be paramount. It is to be seen everywhere, and although Col. Burnett is himself strongly Southern in his views, he says he is behind the sentiment of his teorile.

his views, he says he is behind the sentiment of his teople.

Mr. Bouligny, Representative from New-Orleans District, still goes for Union, although he has received numerous appeals from his constituents to change his views. Mr. B. is determined to wait and see if no compromise is offered by the dominant party before a resort is had to extreme measures.

The Hon. C. C. Clay, ir., of Alabama, has arrived here. His presence is esteemed a favorable omen for compromise and peace.

Judge Dickinson, the Commissioner of Mississippi to Delaware, has arrived here. His friends say the sentiments presented by him Tefore the Legislature of Delaware, were responded to by strong demonstrations in favor of Southern setion by a crowded house, and that the opposition was confined to only a few persons.

Moses Grinnell, Hamilton Fish, and Gouverner Kemble arrived this evening, and are stopping at Wi

lard's.

I am able to state authoritatively that Caleb B.
Smith of Indiana has been tendered by Mr. Lincoln
the place of Secretary of the Interior. This will keep
Mr. Colfux in the House, send Mr. Lane, Governor Mr. Collax in the House, send Mr. Lane, Governo elect of Indiana, to the Senate in the place of Mr. Bright, and make Mr. Moston, Lieutenant-Governo elect, the Governor of the State. The nomination of Mr. Smith to the Interior Department is well received

Gideon Welles of Connecticut, will undoubtedly be

Gideon Welles of Connecticut, will undoubtedly be the man selected from New-England for Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. Banks declines. Mr. Welles was one of the ablest supporters of Jackson's Administration, and left the Democratic party upon the repeal of the compromises with Mr. Hamlin.

The President submitted his Message on South Carolina affairs to the Cabinet at a special meeting, and it was carefully considered. His purpose was to transmit it to both Houses of Congress; but the Cabinet did not adjourn before 3 o'clock; and as the House of Representatives adjourned about the same time, he withheld it.

The Message will carry along with it the whole of

withheld it.

The Message will carry along with it the whole of the cerrespondence between "the Commissioners," as they style themselves, from the State of South Carolina and the President; copies also of their credentials. lina and the President; copies also of their eredentials, the Ordinance of Secession, the proceedings of the Convention on their appointment, the letter of four members of the South Carolina delegation in Congress in relation to the forts, various memoranda of verbal communications, &c., &c.; but the rejoinder of the Commissioners is excluded, because it was not fit to be sent to him.

Commissioners is excluded, because it was not fit to be sent to him.

The President's reply to the "Commissioners" has been very imperfectly indicated in the passages alluding to it in the telegraphic dispatches from this place. He neither recognized them in the character of commissioners, nor recognized their assumption, or that of the State of South Carolina, to question the conduct of the officer of the United States who was m command of the United States forts in Charleston harbor, and expressly denied the pretension that the occupancy of Fort Sumerry Major Anderson could be rationally called "a menace," and pointedly refused the withdrawal of the United States troops.

The Committee of Ways and Means have sent a letter to the President, asking his assistance in their examina-

The Committee of Ways and Means have sent a letter to the President, asking his assistance in their examination of the state of the public debt and the general financial condition of the Government, including inquiries into every department. They intimate that their purpose is to restore confidence, and make proper provision for all the pecuniary responsibilities of the Government. The President promptly acceded to their request, and communicated the call to the head of each Department.

Senator Wigfull has taken charge of the affairs of the Sentitor wighth has taken charge of the analys of the South Carolina Commissioners.

It is gratifying to learn that the venerable Chief-Justice Taney, truly Jacksonian in his feelings, gives no countenance to recession, or to the mad plots for pulling down the Government, to reconstruct a "South ern Confederacy" on its ruins. He hopes, Deo volcate, to administer the oath of office to Abraham Lincoln on the the of Manham Lincoln on the the office of the other of the order of the ord

the 4th of March next, with Gen. Scott at hand, in mand of enough volunteers to enforce order. FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

The journals to-day, publish the correspondence between the Commissioners to Washington and the President of the United States.

The Hon. A. B. Longstreet, President of the South Carolina College, had issued a four-paged pamphiet, entitled "Shall South Carolina Begin the War!" He entreetly desired the Collector on board the Harriet Lane to be allowed to hand, and says that he should be treated politely, and introduced to Collector Colcock, so that the Collectors of the two sovereignties could use every means to settle the respective claims in a spirit of countesy and kindness. If the posts are resufferced, it would be an unfair conflict, in which hundreds of our sons would be slain, Fort Moultrie would become deserted, and the wrath of the United States would be brought upon our devoted city. He implores the people to let the first shot come from the enemy.

The President of the Convention received a dispatch to-day from Mayor Monroe of New-Orleans, which is as follows:

The City of New-Orleans fully sympathizes with the City of Charleston in the persist to which has a ground and will not full.

as follows:

The City of New-Orleans fully sympathiase with the City of Charleston in the perils to which she is exposed, and will not felt to support her when the occasion requires action.

Mr. Hatson offered an ordinance that all power

necessary to make postal arrangements and custo postal laws to be vested in the General Assembly. Passed Mr. Keitt offered a resolution permitting the office

Mr. Keitt offered a resolution permitting the officers in thy force, regular or volunteer, raised under the order of the Convention, to hold seats in either House of the General Assembly or any other office. Adopted Mr. Curris offered a resolution that the late Commassioners to Washington be requested to prepare at their entiliest convenience a written statement of their oral communications to this body, and communicate the result of their recent attempt at negotiations with the President of the United States for the deliverance of the forts and other State property, said document to be deposited with the President of this body with an injunction of secreey until otherwise ordered. Adopted. anction of secrecy until otherwise ordered. Adopted An order to print five thousand copies of the corres ondence between the Commissioners to Washington and the Prerident of the United States was laid on the

The chair and the appurtenances used on the night

The chair and the appurtenances used on the night of signing of the ordinance of secession were ordered to be placed in the State House at Columbia.

The adoption of the ensign was ordered to be left to the Legislature.

Adjourned, subject to the call of the Governor.

Vantoes ordered and proves lately rested in the Congress of the United States.

That all powers which by this State were heretofore delegated to the Congress of the United States, shall be vested in the General Assembly, except that during the existence of this Convention, the powers of the (ieneral Assembly shall not extend, without the direction of this Convention, to any one of these subjects, to wit: of this Cenventien, to any one of these subjects, to wit: doties and imposts, the post-office, the declaration of war, treaties, confederacy with other States, citizen-

ship and treason.

An Ordinance Concerning Judicial Powers.

The Judicial powers heretofere delegated to this State, so as to form a part of the Judicial power of the United States, having reverted to this State, shall be exercised by such Courts as the General Assembly shall

An Ordinance to Define and Punish Treason An Ordinance to Define and Funish Preason.

In addition to what has been already declared to be treason by the General Assembly—treason against this State shall consist only in levying war against the State, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort—and that treason shall be punished by death without the benefit of clergy.

An Ordinance Concerning Citizenship.

without the benefit of clergy.

An Ordinance Concerning Citezenship.

1. Every person who, at the date of the Ordinance of Secession, was residing in this State, and was then by birth, residence or naturalization, a citizen of this State, unless a foreign residence shall be established by such person with the intention of expatriation.

2. So also shall continue every free white person who, after the date aforesaid, may be born within the territory of this State, or may be born outside of that territory, of a father who was then a citizen of this State.

3. So, also, every person, a citizen of any one of the

State.

3. So, also, every person, a citizen of any one of the States now confederated under the name of the United States now confederated under the name of the United States of America, who, within twelve months after the date of the ordinance of secession, shall come to reside in this State, with the intention of remaining, upon such person's taking the oath of allegiunce to this State, below provided.

4. So, also, every free white person who shall be engaged in the actual service, military or naval, of the State, and shall take an oath of his intention to continue in such service for at least three months, unless sooner discharged honorably, and also the oath of allegiance below prescribed. In this case the oaths shall be administered by some commissioned officer of the service, in which the applicant for citizenship may be engaged, superior in rank to the applicant, and thereupon a certificate of citizenship of the applicant shall be signed by the officer and delivered to the ownlicant.

5. So, also, every tree wante person, not a causeu of any of the States above mentioned, who at the date of the Ordinance of Secession was residing in this State, r who, within a eyear from that date, chall come to reside in this State, with the intention of remaining, upon such person's appearing before the Court of Copment Pleas for any of the Districts of this State, et albidishing by his or her own oath the residence and intention here required, and taking the oath of allegance and abjuration below prescribed.

6. So, also, every person, not a citizen of the States above mentioned, at the date aforesaid the majoration below prescribed.

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6. So, also, the council of the majoration of the States, accommodated to the special condition of the

tered or repealed, the naturalization laws of the United States, accommodated to the special condition of the State, are hereby made the laws of this State, except that instead of the eaths required by those laws in the

that instead of the eaths required by those laws in the final Act, the eath of allegiance to this State, and of abjuration below provided, shall be taken.

7. In all cases, the citizenship of a man shall extend to his wife, present or future, whenever she shall have a residence in the State, and shall extend also to each of his children, that under the age of 18 years, may have a residence in the State. In like manner, the citizenship of a woman shall extend to each of her children, that under the age of 18 years, may have a residence in the State: Provided, That in no case shall citizenship extend to any person who is not a free white person.

ree white person.

8. The eath of allegiance to this State shall be in the following form, to wit: "I do swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and true allegiance bear to the State of South Carolina, as long as I may continue a citizen

thereof.'

9. The oath of abjuration shall be in the following form, to wit: "I do swear (or affirm) that I do reneunce, and forever abjure, all allegiance and fidelity to every Prince, Potentate, State, or Sovereignly whatseever, except the State of South Carolina."

In the Convention on the 3d inst., Mr. A. H. Brown. In the Convention on the 3d inst., Mr. A. H. Brown, from the Committee appointed yesterday by the Convention to count the votes for Commissioners to the Southern States, beg leave to report that 130 votes were cast, and that 66 were necessary to a choice.

For Commissioner to Alabama, the Hon. A. P. Calhoun received 98 votes; scattering, 82 votes. The Hon. A. P. Calhoun was therefore returned elected.

For Commissioner to Georgia, the Hon. W. W. Boyce received 43 votes; the Hon. J. L. Orr 41 votes; scattering, 46 votes. Neither candidate having received.

Boyce received 43 votes; the Hon. J. L. Orr 41 votes; scattering, 46 votes. Neither candidate having received a majority of the votes cast, there was no election.

For Commissioner to Mississippi, the Hon. M. L. Bonham received 102 votes; scattering, 28 votes. The Hon. M. L. Bonnam was therefore declared elected.

For Commissioner to Louisiana, the Hon. J. L. Manning received 100 votes; scattering, 30. The Hon. J. L. Manning was therefore returned as elected.

For Commissioner to Arkansas, the Hon. A. C. Spain received 105 votes; scattering, 25 votes. The Hon. A. Y. Cuafa was therefore declared elected.

For Condissioner to Texas, the Hon. J. B. Kershaw received 57 votes: the Hon. John McQueen received 51 votes; scattering, 22 votes. Neither candidate having received a majority of all the votes cast, there was no election.

ITEMS FROM CHARLESTON PAPERS, JAN. 3.

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The Morenry says:

"Every effort of the General Government to avert its dissolution only hastens on its fate. Maj. Anderson abandons Fort Moultrie and garrisons Fort Sunter. The President approves, and the Northern press praises the achievement. The New-York Evening Post even declares that this step to coercion raises the prices of stocks in New-York. But what follows in the South, where the great game of disunion is going on? The people of South Carolina are made more resolute in their determination to throw off the Government. Our city is like an armed camp. Martial music fills the sir. Offers of assistance come by thousands from the neighboring States. Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney, Fort Johnson, and the United States Arsend, are occupied with our troops. Disciplined companies are arriving by the milroad from the interior of the State. The Governor of Georgia seizes the United States forts commanding the harbor of Savannab. The Georgia elections, with the voice of a tempest, sweeps before it the flying chaff of Unionism and fear, and proclaims that the Union must be dissolved. In a few more days Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, will have cast off all political connection with the North, and all the fortresses on the Atlantic and the Gulf, from Cape Fear to the Mississippi, will have the stars and stripes forever taken down from their fingstaffs. So work the threats of coercion of the South. And how is it at the North? Congress has been in session a month, and not a single measure of coercion has been proposed, much less passed, in Congress. The Black Republicans seem to be content to house the President as a traitor, because he does not enter upon the enterprise of conquering the South with one thousand men, being the whole force at his command from Boston to New-Orleans. They know that the President is just as helpless as they are to coerce the Southern States into the Union; and yet, they bray out their assisine abuse with all the fortree of with all the force of baffled hate and raging imbecility, Scheme after scheme to keep the Union together is formed, and bursts like bubbles on a fretful tide. Every day brings its proof of the steady progress of the Government of the United States to dissolution, and of the South to union, while every effort made to avert this inevitable drift of things, only accelerates them to their final consummation. Not to act is fatal, and to act is more specifily fatal. So, why not at once acquiesce in the destiny of things—pitch the account-book of the Union into the fire, and take down the new account-book of a Southern Confederacy? Then, spread out its fair pages for a glorious history of independence, prosperity, and liberty. As to the North—let it go over to Canada—or break up into an Eastern, and Middle, and Western Confederacy—all inferior in power, wealth, and civilization to the great predominating Republic of the Slavcholding States of North America. Can they help themselves? We will see.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.
We learn that 150 able-bodied free colored men, of
Charleston, yesterday offered their services gratuitously to the Governor, to hasten forward the important

work of throwing up redoubte wherever needed along

A NEW MIGHTISOALE.

While everybody else is volunteering his or her services, to aid in this great cause of Southern independence, I would not be idle. My overy pulse beats secession; and in thinking of the wrongs we have suffered from Yankes oppression, I am actually imbued with the spirit of Joan of Arc.

I have concluded, however, to relinquish this, and adopt the more feminine position of FLORENCE NIGHT-

A NEW SIGHTINGALE,

I also have many dear friends at the forts (not Fort Sumter). Please add my name to that hist of sister spirits who have tendered their services. I will promise also to make every delicacy that a Southern soldier can fancy. If my services are accepted, please inform me through the columns of your glorious paper.

From one who is proud to be
THE DAUGHTER OF A NULLIFIER.

A PATRIOTIC CAPTAIN.

Capt. Whiting of the steamer Marion, which sails between this port [New-York] and Charleston, had the andacity to raise the flag of his country over his vessel when he left Charleston barbor, and soon after

vessel when he left Charleston harbor, and soon after arriving here received the following note:

"Charleston, Dec. 29, 1860.

"Capt. Samuel Whitting—My Dear Sir: On your departure from here this morning did you, when abreast of Fort Suniter, hoist, or have hoisted at your ship's peak, the American ensign or the Palmetto flag I Great excitement exists here that it was the American ensign, and that it was hoisted immediately and then dipped or lowered. Soon after the Federal flag was hoisted at Fort Suniter, my attention was called, while on the wharf, and a flag was see by several parties, including Mr. Plane, Mr. Upson, N. Y., pilot of Nashville, and the writer; but of what denomination we were unable to ascertsin. Please write me, or telegraph, and let ne know if it was the Palmetto or American ensign, and if you took any passengers from that port. and if you took any passengers from that port.

"Yourstraly, J. M. TUOMEY."
Capt. Whiting's answer was "that he was born inder the Stars and Stripes, had always sailed under them, and, with the blessing of God, would die under them." The Marion cleared on Saturday for Charleston.

OBSTRUCTING CHARLESTON HARBOR. We have been favored with the following extract

from a private letter:
"CHARLESTON, Jan. 2, 1861. "I think it very singular that there has been no armed vessel down here yet. South Carolina seen's to be doing about as she pleases with Govern-ment property. Not content with taking the United States forts, she is now removing bnoys. Yesterday they brought in the light-ship, and tore down a small light-home called the Brig Light. All of this is Gov-ernment property. The idea is to run any United States ve-sel ashore which may be sent down."

FROM GEORGIA.

Macox, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861. There will be a large Secession majority in the Geo There will be a large secession majority in the Georgia Convention; III counties, so far, show 163 Secessionists—which is a Convention majority of 17—and 86 Cooperationists. The counties stand 73 to 38. It is not believed that the real Cooperation minority in the Convention will exceed 30, as many of those nominated as Cooperation men have come out for Secession.

FROM ALABAMA.

Montte, Friday, Jan. 4, 1861.

Fort Morgan was taken this morning by the Mobil troops. It is now garrisoned by 200 men.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A dreadful murder has just been discovered. A man of wealth and standing has been murdered by his slaves. There is great indignation. Like the bloody knife of Virginius, this seems to have set on fire the passions of the people. The name of the gentleman murdered by his slaves is Lucius Woodruff, of North-ampton County, North Carolina. He was killed in a barbarous manner, and by inches, accompanied by the most horrible tortures. The negroes have been arcested. There is a rumor that Abolitonists are at the bottom of this diabolical crime.

Authentic news has reached here that the forts at Penscoal, Mobile, those below New-Orleans, and the military posts in Texas and on the western frontiers of

Pensacola, Mobile, those below New-Orleans, and the military posts in Texas and on the western frontiers of Arkansos, will all be taken by the Southern people be-

FROM VIRGINIA.

FROM VIRGINIA.
RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.
Almost all the members of the Legislature have arrived. A call for a Convention will certainly be issued the first or second day of the session.
ALEXANDALY, VA., Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.
The steamer Philadelphia has just passed down the river with marines, it is said, to garrison Fort Washington.

MEETING TO SUSTAIN MAJOR ANDERSON PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

An immense meeting was held here to-night, in National Hall, to sastain Major Anderson. Five thousand persons were present. D. Lewis presided, assisted by Commodore Stewart, Major-Gen. Robert Patterson,

Resolutions were adopted heartily approving of the conduct of Major Anderson; calling on the President to provide him with all the force he requires for the de-tense of his position; declaring that all persons who wage war against the United States, and all who aid, counsel, and sanction them, public enemies, and declar-ing that the American flag shall be protected to the last

extremity.

Speeches were made by J. Murray Rush, Democrat;
Charles Gibbons, Republican, and Mark Munday,
Union. The enthusiasm was intense.

MEETING ON THE CRISIS.

The adjourned meeting of the citizens of Philadelpho consider the present state of the Union, was held the Board of Trade Rooms at noon to-day.

The Committee to whom the coercion and non-coe The Committee to whom the coercion and non-coer-cion resolutions were referred made no report, and, there being an evident determination on the part of many present, who did not participate in the last meet-ing, to force the passage of the non-coercive resolutions of Judge Lewis, which was resisted by prominent Re-publicans, an exciting scene of disorder occurred, during which District-Attorney Mann showed a willingness to fasts on the sect.

ght on the spot. On the motion of a Republican the meeting ad ourned, but another was immunediately called at the ame place, and Judge Lewis placed in the Chair. Resolutions were then unanimously passed, denouing the Personal Literty bills, etc., and approving the

Crittenden resolutions.

The Republicans refused to participate in the second meeting and manifest much ill feeling at the conduct of their political opponents in overriding them. SALUTES IN HONOR OF MAJOR ANDERSON

SALUTES IN HONOR OF MAJOR ANDERSON.
AUBERN, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.
One hundred guts were fired in this city this evenin honor of Major Anderson.
Utica Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.
Two salutes of 33 gms each were fired here this
afternoon, for major Anderson and the Union.
It is proposed to honor the memory of Old Hickory
in the same way on Thesday next, the anniversary of
the battle of New-Orleans.
SCHENECTADY, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.
The 26th Regiment, last night, under Capts. Bryson
and Van Ingen, fired a salute of 33 gms and 33 rockets,
in honor of Maj. Anderson and his brave men. National
airs were performed smid cheers for Maj. Anderson
and Secretaries Holt and Stanton. and Secretaries Holt and Stanton.

Bostos, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

One hundred gens were fired on the Common to-day

in honor of Major Anderson.

The steam frigate Mississippi, has been taken from the dry dock at the Navy-Yard, thoroughly repaired WORKINGMEN'S UNION MEETING.

The workingmen's meeting last night was largely attended. Speeches were made, and resolutions adopted, declaring that the Union must be preserved in its integrity by the enforcement of the laws, in every part of the Union, by whatever means may be necessary; that the remedy for all grievances can be land that the constitution, and that the only way to safety and peace is the maintenance of it. and peace is the maintenance of it. VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Westchaster, Pa., Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.
There will be a necting this evening to enroll volunteers in the Regiment of Chester County, to offer their services to the Government to maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws. The meeting is called by embers of all parties PROSCRIPTION IN MISSOURI.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 1, 1861.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

The public mind hereabouts is very much inflamed— the public madness would be a better name for it, just now. Republicanism having become a fixed fact in Northern Missouri, its opponents are using the custom-ary despetic means to crush it out. When 410 men in this city voted-in spite of the viva voce law-for Lincoln and Hamlin, the Breckinridge journal publishe their names, warned the public against patronizing or employing them, and declared that this anti-Slavery element should be crushed out. This prescriptive feel-

ing has increased since the Secession agitation began, and te-day it has taken shape. Indictments have been found against Frank M. Tracy, D. W. Wilder, and B. P. Cheneweth, publishers of The Free Democrat, a Bound in the Second Secon B. P. Chenoweth, publishers of The Free Democrat, a Republican ne wspaper; S. C. Landon, a printer in that office, and C. C. Woolworth, a bookseller. Mr. Wool-worth is indicted for selling the Helper book, and the other gentlemen on account of their connection with

an "incendiary" newspaper.

Woolworth and Landon were arrested, and gave bail

an "meetidiary" newspaper.

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\$2,000 was the modest amount required. The other
parties are believed to be in Kansas. The indictments
are found under a law passed last Winter, and, having
been framed to suit just such cases, it is thought that
the newspaper men would undoubtedly be convicted if
they could be found. Excitement runs so high that
little fairness could be expected from a Jury—especially when packed by a Pro-Slavery Sheriff.

Two Republican printers have been discharged from
one office, and one from another, for political reasons.
Attempts have been made in several instances to induce
traders and master-workmen to discharge the Republicans in their employ. During the holidays whisky has
added fuel to the Pro-Slavery flame, and every saloon
and street corner has had its knot of noisy brawlers
who have threatened to mob The Free Democrat and
drive every d—d Abolitionist out of town. Conservative men refuse to exercise their restraining influence,
and the mob have things their own way. It is now
hourly expected that that paper will be declared a
noisance, and legally thrown into the river. Propertyholders may learn when it is too late that corner-lots
are more valuable in towns where men can freely express their honest opinions. It is their privilege, however, to regulate their affairs in their own way.

Let no one suppose that free principles are dead in
North-Western Missouri. By any fair system of voting there are six hundred Republican voters in St.
Joseph; they represent three thousand people, or one
quarter of the whole population. It is a formidable
element, and it is for this very reason that Pro-Slaveryism uses the basest methods for its destruction. If proseription and persecution succeed now it will be the
first instance of that kind on record.

A CORRECTION FROM VIRGINIA. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 2, 1861. A dispatch from the agent of the Associated Press is this city, dated "Richmond, Dec. 28," which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of the 29th, contains several such willful misstatements that I deem it necessary to inform you of the fact, and in so doing, I propose to give you a correct version of the subject-matter of the telegraphic message.
On Thursday, Dec. 27, a large, and to a certain ex-

ent, influential meeting of the citizens of Richmond was held, pursuant to a call to that effect, at the African Church, the building generally used for political gather ings in this city. The call was signed by several citizens, who have hitherto expressed conservative opin ions on the great isenes of the day, but the majority of the names were those of individuals whose "influence is somewhat limited in extent. An effort was made to pack the building, during the early part of the evening with ultra secessionists, but it appears that they were not able to muster in sufficient strength to outvote the more conservative portion of the audience present. The dispatch, I refer to, states that it was "the largest most intelligent, and influential meeting ever held in Richmond." Now, as to numbers, the building will pot contain over I 200 records when crowded, and the meeting held at the Union Club House in this city, during the Fall election, numbered from three to four thousand of the best portion of our citizens; and as regards "intelligence" and "influence," when we take into consideration that the majority of those

thousand of the best portion of our cultures; and a regards "intelligence" and "influence," when we take into consideration that the majority of those present were comparatively youths, and those, too, of a class ambitious of the notoriety imparted by the secession fever, and also that the most noisy secession-ists present were men pecuniarily interested in the purchase and sale of negroes, a pretty fair notion of the influence and intelligence of the majority can be arrived at.

Again, the dispatch states that "all the speeches were intensely Southern," whereas, Mr. Daniel—one of the officers of the meeting—made an able of conservative speech in favor of the Committee's resolutions, and against the ultra resolutions presented by Mr. Crenshaw, Again, it states that "a call for Botts brought down a perfect avalanche of groans and hisses," whereas, scarcely a dozen expressed any disapproval of the call, and the desire for Mr. Botts' appearance was sufficiently strong, even in that assemblage, to induce the chairman to request his presence on the stand. Had Mr. Botts been present, the Union men who were there would have felt that confidence with which his manly and independent stand in support of "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," inspires all unprejudiced men who hear him utter his unanswerable arguments. But he was not there, and those who thus availed themselves of his absence to give utterance to their personal dislike of him, were aware of the fact beforehand. This dispatch closes with the statement that, "had the committee reported resolutions of the most ultra character, they would have passed almost unanimously." The falsity of this portion of it is proved by the fact that Mr. Crenshaw's ultra resolutions, which were vociferously applauded by the juvenile secessionists and "Minute Men" present, were voted down by a vote of 321 against them to 225 in their favor, the more conservative resolutions of the committee being thus supported. Taking into consideration the fact that the supported. Taking into consideration the fact that the total number of votes given at the Presidential election in this city was 4,321, and that of these Breckin-ridge received 1,167, it is a little surprising that not more than 600 at most could be collected together at one time to carry the "strong Southern resolutions," which the ultra secessionists of this city were so desirous of giving to the world as "the unanimous voice of Richmond" on the question of session.

I think I have thus fully proved the falsity of the dispatch in question, and I therefore trust that every future statement, emanating from the same source, will receive the credence to which it is entitled.

The runner of a paper being in circulation in this

receive the credence to which it is entitled.

The rumor of a paper being in circulation in this city, requesting Mr. Botts to leave the State, is a gross falsehood, and the utterers of it will soon be called up to answer for it before the grand jury of this city.

A TRUE FRIEND OF THE SOUTH.

GOV. ANDREW OF MASSACHUSETTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The constitutional choice to the Presidency, of a citi en who adheres to the original principles of the Fathers of the country, is the happy result of the recent National election. But by events which have since transpired in the Southern States it appears that a large, influential, and energetic body of men in that see tion of the country, who control the action of at tion of the country, who control the action of at least the State of South Carolina, desire to resist, if necessary, by force of arms, this peaceful and constitutional trimmph of Republican principles, to which they ought in honor and loyalty to yield a general acquiescence. Forgetful of the traditions of their sneestors, they seem determined to live in peace under no government which shall it concede to them the privilege not only of ensiring their fellow-beings within their own dominion, but also of transporting them at their pleasure into the National territory, or from State to State absolutely without restriction, and of retaining them as shave wheresoever within the national limits they themselves may please to sejourn. It is the recommendation of President Buchanan in his recent annual Message that by means of constitutional amendments to be initiated by Congress or in a National Convention, concessions shall be made for the satisfaction of this extraordinary demand. This is a subject which I commend to your immediate but deliberate consideration, and I shall be happy to concur with what I hope will be the unanimous sentiment of the Legislature in a declaration of the opinion of Massachusetts with reference to the state of the Union and the suggestions of the Federal Executive.

If Massachusetts, either by voice or vote, can properly do anything to avert from those misguided men the ziserable consequences which threaten to succeed their violent action—the pecuniary disturbances and the civil commotions which must necessarily occur within their own borders if they persist in their career, her voice and vote should not be withheld. Not the least deplorable result of the action of South Carolina I apprehend will be the insecurity to life and property which will result throughout the whole South from four of service insurrection. Wherever Shavery exists, we have the authority of Jefferson for believing that, in his own words, "the hour of emancipation is advancing in the march of time; it will come; and whet least the State of South Carolina, desire to resist, if

ing in the march of time; it will come; and whether brought on by the generous enegry of our own minds, or by the bloody process of St. Domingo, is a leaf of our history not turned over." The enslaved negro population of the South is not destitute of intelligence, nor devoid of that sentiment of resistance to tyranny which naturally inspires the oppressed to scok for freedom. If, as appears probable, it shall once conceive from the present march of events, that it has no hope of emancipation from any generous exertion of the minds of its masters, a resort to that process will be only the logical impulse of human nature. That God may be pleased to overrule the folly of man so as to avert so dreadful calamity, must be the prayer of every American; but in my judgment it lies at the end of the road which South Carolina invites her sister States upon the Gulf of Mexico to enter.

of Mexico to enter.

I have searched the position of Massachusetts with all the disinterested patriotism which I could command for the performance of that duty, and I find nothing by which I can repreach her with responsibility for such

results if they shall come to pass; but I invite you to a

green brought for the according of the instantive land, "thirty years need. And yell the year

singliar examination.

The truth of history compels me to declare that one chief source of the difficulty which we are called to encounter lies in the incessant misrepresentation of the principles, purposes, and methods of the people who compose the majority in the Free States, by superserviceable individuals, who undertake to monopolize friendship for the people of the Shaveholding States; and candor requires me to add that they profess a friendship for the people of the Shaveholding States; and candor requires me to add that they profess a friendship the largests part of which maint be analyzed into dialike of the Republican party and the Republican canse. I have for twenty verar past been a constant and careful observer of public men and affairs, and for twelve years, at least, I have been intimately aware of the representative men in almost every town and village of the Commonwealth. I think I may claim also some infirmer with the great body of the people of Massachusetts, or whateverse party. The period has been one of candor whateverse party. The period has been one of candor whateverse party. The period has been one of candor whateverse party. The period has been one of candor whateverse party. The period has been one of candor whateverse party. The period has been one of candor whateverse party. The period has been one of candor whateverse party. The period has been one of candor whateverse party. The period has been one of candor whateverse party. The period has been one of candor whateverse party. The period has been one of candor whateverse party. The period has been one of candor whateverse party. The period has been one of candor whateverse party. The period has been one of candor whateverse party. The period has been dead to the candor whateverse when the candor when the candor when the candor when the candor wh

egrity.

All the people of the States are interlocked and interlaced in a vast web of mutual interests, rights, and obligations as various and as precions as are the characteristics of that wonderful civilization in which they participate. And this Union, through whatever throcs

or crises it may pass, cannot expire except with the annihilation of the people.

Come what may, I believe that Massachusette will do her duty. She will stand by the incoming National Administration, as she has stood by the past ones; because her people will forever stand by their country. The records of her revolutionary history deckers her capacity and her will to expend money, sympathy and men to sustain the common cause. More than half the seldiers of the Revolution were furnished by New-England; and Massachusetts alone contributed more men to the Federal armies than were enlisted in all the Southern States. She is willing to make the same sacrifices again, if need be, in the same cause, and her capacity to do so has increased in proportion with the sacrifices again, if need be, in the same cause, and her capacity to do so has increased in proportion with the increase in her wealth and population. The choese of the thunder of her revolutionary battle-fields have not yet died away upon the ears of her sons, and the vows and prayers of her early patriots still whisper their inspiration. The people of Massachusetts will, in any event, abide by her plighted faith. She agreed to the Constitution of the United States. It is the charter of the Union, it is the record of the contract, and the written evidence of rights intended to be secured to the States and to the people.

History shows that never at any one time is there more than one grand issue on trial under a popular government, before the great tribunal of the people. A reactionary movement against the doctrines and tra-

government, before the great tribunal of the people. A reactionary movement against the doctrines and traditions of liberty, handed down from the beginning, precipitated the trial in the elections of 1856 of an issue made up upon the relation of Slavery to the territorial possessions of the nation, and the right of the People to manage those possessions on as to protect themselves. precipitated the trial in the elections of 1856 of an issue made up upon the relation of Slavery to the territorial possessions of the halion, and the right of the People to manage those possessions so as to protect themselves, preserve their liberties, strengthen the Union, promote the common happiness and welfare, and best develop the resources of the hands within exclusive Federal jurisdiction. By the conduct and manifest designs of the leaders of that same reactionary movement, the same issue was kept open and presented to the country in a ferm still more intense, and a popular vericit demanded in the elections of 1860. So far as that issue can be settled by a popular election of President of the United States, its settlement is for the present complete. In the next national election it may again be presented and the grand issue of 1860 be repeated in 1864, should the people of the country be of opinion that any duty or practical advantage remains dependent on the possible result of a new trial. Meanwhile other daties command our immediate care. There is now no issue before the people touching their political relations to Slavery in the Territories. The policy of the National Government in that regard is determined for the next four years; but instead of preparing for a reshearing and an endeavor to reverse the verdict at the end of that period, that party of reaction has now engaged in an effort to abolish the tribunal and overthrow the authority of the People themselves. And the single question now presented to the mation is this—Shalie a reaction are spirit, antiviously to liberty, be permitted to subsert democratic republican government organized under constitutional forms?

Upon this issue, over the heads of all mere politicians and partisans, in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I appeal directly to the warm hearts and clear heads of the great masses of the people. The new who own and till the soil, who drive the mills, and hammer out their own iron and leather in their own and is a propose